

**IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE WESTERN DISTRICT OF NORTH CAROLINA
ASHEVILLE DIVISION
CIVIL CASE NO. 1:16-cv-00162-MR
CRIMINAL CASE NO. 2:91-cr-00081-MR-1**

KENNETH RANDOLPH PATTERSON,)

)

)

Petitioner,)

)

vs.)

)

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,)

)

Respondent.)

)

**MEMORANDUM OF
DECISION AND ORDER**

THIS MATTER is before the Court on Petitioner's Motion to Vacate, Set Aside, or Correct Sentence under 28 U.S.C. § 2255 [Doc. 1], and in light of Petitioner's Supplemental Memorandum [Doc. 11], in which Petitioner concedes that his claim is time-barred. Petitioner is represented by Jared Paul Martin of the Federal Defenders of Western North Carolina.

BACKGROUND AND DISCUSSION

On March 26, 1992, a jury found Petitioner guilty of: robbery and use of a firearm during and in relation to robbery, in violation of 18 U.S.C. § 2113(a) and 18 U.S.C. § 924(c)(1) (Count One); theft, in violation of 18 U.S.C. § 2113(b) (Count Two); and assault and putting in jeopardy the lives

of the tellers while committing robbery, in violation of 18 U.S.C. § 2113(d) (Count Three). [Crim. Case No. 2:91-cr-81-MR-1, Doc. 1 at 4: Jury Verdict]. The presentence report (“PSR”) found that Petitioner had two qualifying prior convictions that triggered the career-offender enhancement under U.S.S.G. § 4B1.2: (1) a 1974 South Carolina conviction for housebreaking and larceny; and (2) a 1977 conviction for housebreaking and larceny (two cases counted as a single predicate). [Id., PSR at ¶¶ 33, 39, 43]. Based on the career-offender enhancement, Petitioner faced a guidelines range of 262 to 327 months (plus five years consecutive due to the § 924(c) conviction). [Id. at ¶ 65]. On September 8, 1992, this Court imposed a sentence of 387 months. [Id., Doc. 1 at 6-7: Judgment].

On June 26, 2015, the Supreme Court held in Johnson v. United States that the residual clause of the Armed Career Criminal Act (“ACCA”) — which covered any offense that “otherwise involves conduct that presents a serious potential risk of physical injury to another” — is “unconstitutionally vague.” 135 S. Ct. 2551, 2557 (2015). Based on that holding, the Court concluded that “imposing an increased sentence under the residual clause . . . violates the Constitution’s guarantee of due process.” Id. at 2563. On April 18, 2016, the Supreme Court held in Welch v. United States, 136 S. Ct. 1257, 1265

(2016), that Johnson is retroactively applicable on collateral review to claims that the defendant was improperly sentenced as an armed career criminal.

On around June 10, 2016, Petitioner filed the underlying motion to vacate, raising a Johnson claim. [Doc. 1]. Petitioner filed a supplemental memorandum through counsel on July 13, 2016. [Doc. 3]. In the motion to vacate, Petitioner argued that, under Johnson, his prior South Carolina convictions for housebreaking and larceny no longer qualify as career-offender predicates under Johnson.

On September 16, 2016, the Court placed Petitioner's motion in abeyance pending the outcome of Beckles v. United States, Supreme Court No. 15-8455, in which the petitioner argued that his career-offender sentence was erroneously enhanced by an unconstitutionally vague residual clause of U.S.S.G. § 4B1.2. [Doc. 5]. On March 6, 2017, the Supreme Court held in Beckles that "the advisory Guidelines are not subject to vagueness challenges." 137 S. Ct. 886, 890 (2017). The Court reasoned that, because the guidelines are not mandatory, due process is not implicated. Beckles did not, however, resolve the question of whether Johnson's constitutional holding applies retroactively to those defendants, like Petitioner, who were sentenced before United States v. Booker, 543 U.S. 220 (2005), when the Sentencing Guidelines were mandatory rather than advisory. Because this

very issue was pending in the Fourth Circuit Court of Appeals, the Government filed a motion to stay pending a decision in United States v. Brown, No. 16-7065, which this Court granted on May 9, 2017. [Docs. 7, 8].

The Fourth Circuit decided Brown on August 21, 2017, holding that Johnson did not apply to cases in which defendants were sentenced under the pre-Booker Sentencing Guidelines. United States v. Brown, 868 F.3d 297 (4th Cir. 2017). The Fourth Circuit denied a motion for rehearing *en banc*, United States v. Brown, 891 F.3d 115 (4th Cir. 2018), and the Supreme Court denied certiorari, Brown v. United States, No. 17-9276, 2018 WL 2877128 (U.S. Oct. 15, 2018).

On November 3, 2018, Petitioner filed a supplemental memorandum in light of the Supreme Court's denial of certiorari in Brown. In the supplemental memorandum, Petitioner states that the parties agree that, based on the Supreme Court's denial of certiorari, Petitioner's claim is foreclosed by Brown as untimely. As Petitioner concedes that his petition is untimely, Petitioner's motion will be denied and dismissed.

Finally, the Court notes that Petitioner seeks an order from the Court granting a certificate of appealability. Petitioner essentially contends that reasonable jurists would disagree over the constitutionality of the Court's denial of a motion to vacate as untimely in which a petitioner raises a

Johnson claim where the petitioner was sentenced pre-Booker. The Court recognizes that Chief Judge Gregory wrote a dissent in the Fourth Circuit's Brown decision, arguing that the petitioner there should be entitled to relief under Johnson and after Beckles. The Court also recognizes that Justice Sotomayor wrote a dissent in the Supreme Court's decision denying the petition for certiorari in Brown, in which Justice Ginsburg joined. Nevertheless, the Court of Appeals' decision in Brown is binding. Whether this Court or other reasonable jurists may differ on whether Brown was correctly decided, it cannot reasonably be disputed that the holding of Brown is binding on this Court and on subsequent panels of the Court of Appeals.

As Brown is now settled law in this circuit, the Court declines to grant a certificate of appealability in this action. The Court finds that the Petitioner has not made a substantial showing of a denial of a constitutional right. See generally 28 U.S.C. § 2253(c)(2); see also Miller-El v. Cockrell, 537 U.S. 322, 336-38 (2003) (in order to satisfy § 2253(c), a "petitioner must demonstrate that reasonable jurists would find the district court's assessment of the constitutional claims debatable or wrong") (citing Slack v. McDaniel, 529 U.S. 473, 484-85 (2000)). Petitioner has failed to demonstrate both that this Court's dispositive procedural rulings are debatable, and that the Motion to Vacate states a debatable claim of the denial of a constitutional right. Slack

v. McDaniel, 529 U.S. 473, 484-85 (2000). As a result, the Court declines to issue a certificate of appealability. See Rule 11(a), Rules Governing Section 2255 Proceedings for the United States District Courts, 28 U.S.C. § 2255.

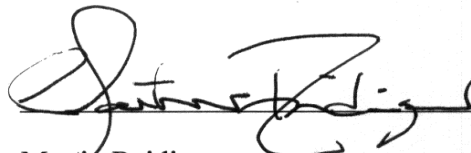
ORDER

IT IS THEREFORE ORDERED that Petitioner's Section 2255 Motion to Vacate, Set Aside, or Correct Sentence [Doc. 1] is **DENIED** and **DISMISSED** with prejudice.

IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that the Court declines to issue a certificate of appealability.

IT IS SO ORDERED.

Signed: November 15, 2018


Martin Reidinger
United States District Judge

